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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ZIONS BANCORPORATION,

Plaintiff,

v.

U.S. ETHERNET INNOVATIONS, LLC

Defendant

Case No.

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY  
JUDGMENT

Plaintiff Zions Bancorporation ("Zions" or "Plaintiff") by and through its attorneys,  
alleges as follows:

1. This is a civil action arising under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§101, *et seq.*, seeking declaratory judgment that no valid claim of United States Patent Numbers 5,307,459 ("459 patent"), 5,299,313 ("313 patent"), 5,434,872 ("872 patent") and 5,732,094 ("094 patent") (collectively, "patents-in-suit") are infringed by Zions, that the patents-in-suit are invalid, and that the patents-in-suit are unenforceable due to inequitable conduct.

**PARTIES**

2. Plaintiff Zions Bancorporation is a Utah corporation that maintains its principal place of business at One South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111.

3. Upon information and belief, Defendant U.S. Ethernet Innovations, LLC ("USEI") is a Texas limited liability corporation with a principal place of business at 719 West Front Street, Suite 122, Tyler, Texas 75702.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

4. Zions brings this complaint against USEI pursuant to the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code, with a specific remedy sought based upon the laws authorizing actions for declaratory judgment in the courts of the United States, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action, which arises under the patent laws of the United States, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a), and 2201.

6. Venue is proper in this judicial district based on 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(d) and/or 1400(b).

7. On information and belief, USEI is subject to this Court's specific and general personal jurisdiction consistent with the principles of due process and/or the California Long Arm Statute.

**INTRA-DISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

8. This is an Intellectual Property Action and is excepted from intra-district assignment under Local Rule 3-2(c). This action is filed in the San Francisco Division of the Northern District of California because, as set forth in Paragraphs 17 – 18, below, a previously filed patent infringement action that Zions believes is a Related Case under Local Rule 3-12(b) was assigned to Judge Vaughn Walker in the San Francisco Division.

**PATENTS-IN-SUIT**

9. Upon information and belief, the '459 Patent, entitled "Network Adapter with Host Indication Optimization," was issued on April 26, 1994 to 3Com Corporation, the assignee of the named inventors Brian Petersen, W. Paul Sherer, David R. Brown, and Lai-Chin Lo. A

1 true and correct copy of the '459 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

2 10. Upon information and belief, the '872 Patent, entitled "Apparatus for Automatic  
3 Initiation of Data Transmission," was issued on July 18, 1995 to 3Com Corporation, the  
4 assignee of the named inventors Brian Petersen, David R. Brown, and W. Paul Sherer. A true  
5 and correct copy of the '872 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

6 11. Upon information and belief, the '094 Patent, entitled "Method for Automatic  
7 Initiation of Data Transmission," was issued on March 24, 1998 to 3Com Corporation, the  
8 assignee of the named inventors Brian Petersen, David R. Brown, and W. Paul Sherer. A true  
9 and correct copy of the '094 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

10 12. Upon information and belief, the '313 Patent, entitled "Network Interface with  
11 Host Independent Buffer Management," was issued on March 29, 1994 to 3Com Corporation,  
12 the assignee of the named inventors Brian Petersen, W. Paul Sherer, David R. Brown, and Lai-  
13 Chin Lo. A true and correct copy of the '313 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

14 13. Upon information and belief, the patents-in-suit are currently assigned to USEI.

#### 15 **EXISTENCE OF AN ACTUAL CONTROVERSY**

16 14. Zions Bancorporation is a financial holding company and registered under the  
17 Bank Holding Act of 1956, as amended. Zions Bancorporation and its subsidiaries own and  
18 operate eight commercial banks. Zions Bancorporation and its subsidiary and affiliate banks  
19 focus on providing community banking services.

20 15. USEI purports to be the owner and licensor of the "Essential Ethernet Patent  
21 Portfolio," including the '459 patent, '872 patent, '094 patent, and '313 patent. USEI has  
22 represented to Zions that the patented technology was developed by 3Com Corporation in the  
23 1990s and is "utilized in many day-to-day business activities within corporations, including,  
24 internet connections, data transmission, retail transactions, corporate transactions, networked  
25 security system cameras, point of sale information, and inventory management systems.

26 16. Upon information and belief, on January 7, 2003, 3Com Corporation, the original  
27 assignee and owner of the patents-in-suit, filed a complaint in the District of Delaware against  
28 D-Link Systems, Inc. alleging that certain computer components known as network adapters or

1 network interface controllers made, used, sold or imported by D-Link infringed at least the '459,  
 2 '872, and '094 patents (*3Com Corporation v. D-Link Systems, Inc.*, 1:03-cv-014-GMS (D.  
 3 Del.)). The District of Delaware action was transferred to the Northern District of California  
 4 (*3Com Corporation v. D-Link Systems, Inc., et al.*, 3:03-cv-02177 VRW (N.D. Cal.) ("NDCA  
 5 Action"). Realtek Semiconductor Corporation intervened in the NDCA Action.

6 17. From 2003 through 2008, 3Com Corporation pursued the NDCA Action,  
 7 resulting in a jury verdict against Realtek Semiconductor Corporation. 3Com Corporation and  
 8 Realtek subsequently settled their dispute, including a fully paid-up license to the patents.

9 18. Upon information and belief, on or about May 29, 2009, 3Com Corporation  
 10 entered into a Patent Sale Agreement with Parallel Technology, LLC, wherein Parallel  
 11 Technology would acquire the certain patents and patent rights from 3Com Corporation,  
 12 including the patents-in-suit.

13 19. Upon information and belief, Parallel Technology, LLC is a Delaware  
 14 corporation with a place of business at 12600 Deerfield Parkway, Suite 100, Alpharetta, GA  
 15 30004 and USEI's parent company.

16 20. On October 9, 2009, USEI filed a Complaint in the Eastern District of Texas  
 17 accusing numerous computer manufacturers, Acer, Inc., Acer America Corporation, Apple, Inc.,  
 18 ASUS Computer International, ASUSTEK Computer Inc., Dell Inc., Fujitsu Ltd., Fujitsu  
 19 America, Inc., Gateway, Inc., Hewlett Packard Co., HP Development Company LLC, Sony  
 20 Corporation, Sony Corporation of America, Sony Electronics Inc., Toshiba Corporation,  
 21 Toshiba America, Inc., and Toshiba America Information Systems, Inc. of making, using,  
 22 selling, offering to sell and/or importing computer systems that allegedly infringe the '459,  
 23 '872, '094, and '313 patents (*U.S. Ethernet Innovations, LLC v. Acer, Inc., et al.*, Civil Action  
 24 No. 6:09-cv-448 (E.D. Tex. Oct. 9, 2009) ("Acer Lawsuit").

25 21. On or about November 6, 2009, USEI sent a letter to Zions Bancorporation  
 26 alleging that it is the "owner and licensor of the Essential Ethernet Patent Portfolio." The  
 27 November 6 letter also referred to prior enforcement actions related to the patent portfolio,  
 28 including the NDCA Action and the Acer Lawsuit. With respect to the Acer Lawsuit, USEI

1 stated:

2 "USEI has retained Coughlin Stoia Geller Rudman Robbins, LLP, the largest and  
3 most successful plaintiff's law firm in the world, to assist in its enforcement  
4 efforts. In that regard, USEI recently filed a patent infringement lawsuit against  
5 nine major corporations believed to be infringing the patents. However, USEI  
6 wishes to avoid additional protracted litigation with a select group of companies  
7 utilizing the technology, by offering a license to the patents outside of litigation."

8 Further, USEI stated that it had already licensed "a number of major corporations" and that  
9 Zions could also obtain a license for a significant upfront payment. In addition, "in an effort to  
10 avoid costly and time-consuming litigation," USEI offered Zions a "pre-litigation" discount if a  
11 licensed was signed before December 31, 2009. A true and correct copy of the November 6,  
12 2009 letter is attached as Exhibit E.

13 22. Coughlin Stoia Geller Rudman Robbins LLP is one of the law firms listed as  
14 counsel of record for USEI on the Complaint filed in the Acer Lawsuit.

15 23. On March 10, 2010, USEI filed a Complaint in the Eastern District of Texas  
16 accusing numerous retail defendants, including AT&T Inc.; Barnes & Noble, Inc.; Claire's  
17 Stores, Inc.; J. C. Penney Company, Inc.; Sally Beauty Holdings, Inc.; and Home Depot U.S.A.,  
18 Inc. of making, using, selling, offering to sell and/or importing "technology" claimed by the  
19 '459, '872, '094, and '313 patents (*U.S. Ethernet Innovations, LLC v. AT&T Inc., et al.*, Civil  
20 Action No. 6:10-cv-086 (E.D. Tex. Mar. 10, 2010) ("AT&T Lawsuit"). Shortly thereafter,  
21 USEI amended the Complaint in the AT&T Lawsuit to add eight defendants, including Ann  
22 Taylor Stores, Harley-Davidson, Kirkland's, Macy's, New York & Company, Radioshack,  
23 Rent-A-Center, and The Dress Barn.

24 24. Coughlin Stoia Geller Rudman Robbins LLP is one of the law firms listed as  
25 counsel of record for USEI on the Complaint filed in the AT&T Lawsuit.

26 25. In a press release dated May 19, 2010 announcing the addition of the eight  
27 defendants in the AT&T Lawsuit, USEI's Chief Executive Officer, David A. Kennedy is quoted  
28 as stating:

"We strongly believe that 3Com's Ethernet technologies are being used  
pervasively within many companies without a license," said David A. Kennedy,  
Chief Executive Officer of USEI. "We will continue to protect our patents from  
infringement through licensing and, when necessary, litigation."

1 A true and correct copy of the May 19, 2010 press release is attached as Exhibit F.

2 26. On June 17, 2010, outside counsel for USEI, the law firm of Robbins Geller  
3 Rudman & Dowd LLP(fka Coughlin Stoia Geller Rudman Robbins LLP, the same law firm  
4 identified as counsel of record for USEI in the Acer Lawsuit and the AT&T Lawsuit) sent a  
5 letter to Zions indicating that the alleged infringement of U.S. Ethernet Innovations, LLC's  
6 Ethernet Patent Portfolio was referred to them for handling. The letter demanded a formal  
7 response from Zions by July 1, 2010 and that failure to respond by that deadline would be  
8 assumed to be an indication that "[Zions has] no desire to resolve this matter amicably." A true  
9 and correct copy of the June 17, 2010 letter is attached as Exhibit G.

10 27. As a result of USEI's actions described above, Zions believe that USEI will file a  
11 suit for infringement of the patents-in-suit.

12 28. Upon information and belief, Zions does not infringe one or more valid claims of  
13 the patents-in-suit.

14 29. Upon information and belief, one or more claims of the patents-in-suit are  
15 invalid.

16 30. Upon information and belief, the patents-in-suit are unenforceable due to  
17 inequitable conduct.

18 31. Upon information and belief, Zions has not violated any of USEI's purported  
19 rights and is not liable to USEI, in law or equity.

20 32. An actual controversy exists between Zions and USEI concerning whether Zions  
21 infringes one or more valid claims of the patents-in-suit, and whether one or more claims of the  
22 patents-in-suit are valid, and whether one or more of the patents-in-suit are unenforceable due to  
23 inequitable conduct. Accordingly, Zions now seeks a declaratory judgment that one or more  
24 claims of the patents-in-suit are invalid and/or not infringed by Zions and that one or more of  
25 the patents-in-suit are unenforceable.

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**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY OF THE PATENTS-IN-SUIT**

33. Zions hereby restates and realleges the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-33 and incorporate them by reference.

34. Upon information and belief, one or more claims of the patents-in-suit are invalid and void because the claimed inventions do not satisfy the requirements for patentability under Title 35 of the United States Code, including without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, and/or 112.

35. A judicial declaration as to whether the claims of the patents-in-suit are invalid under one or more of the statutory provision identified above is necessary and appropriate at this time so that Zions can ascertain its rights and duties with respect to the parties and with regard to designing, developing, manufacturing, marketing, and selling its products and its use of products that USEI alleges incorporate its patented technology.

**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF NON-INFRINGEMENT OF  
THE PATENTS-IN-SUIT**

36. Zions hereby restates and realleges the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-36 and incorporates them by reference.

37. Upon information and belief, Zions has not and does not infringe, directly, contributorily, and/or by inducement, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more valid claims of the patents-in-suit.

38. A judicial declaration as to whether Zions infringes one or more valid claims of the patents-in-suit is necessary and appropriate at this time so that Zions can ascertain its rights and duties with respect to the parties and with regard to designing, developing, manufacturing, marketing, and selling its products and its use of products that USEI alleges incorporate its patented technology.

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**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**DECLARATORY JUDGMENT THAT THE PATENTS-IN-SUIT ARE  
UNENFORCEABLE DUE TO INEQUITABLE CONDUCT**

39. Zions hereby restates and realleges the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-39 and incorporate them by reference.

40. Upon information and belief, Zions alleges that each of the patents-in-suit is unenforceable by reason of the Applicants' inequitable conduct during their respective prosecutions. The basis for this allegation is detailed in the following paragraphs. In summary, during the pendency of the five applications that ultimately led to the four patents-in-suit, the same prosecution counsel, and the same Assignee, 3Com Corporation, and their agents (collectively the Applicants), filed and prosecuted at least 22 US, US PCT, and foreign applications for patents on variants of the technology at issue in this case.

41. The Applicants filed and prosecuted the following 17 patent applications in addition to the four patents-in-suit:

- a. International Patent Application PCT/US1993/07027, based on the '313 Patent ('313 PCT);
- b. European Patent Application No. 0696462, based on the '313 PCT ('313 EP);
- c. International Patent Application PCT/US1993/07060, based on the '872 Patent ('872 PCT);
- d. European Patent Application No. 0606466, based on the '872 PCT ('872 EP);
- e. International Patent Application PCT/US1993/07056, based on the '459 Patent ('459 PCT);
- f. European Patent Application No. 0607412, based on the '459 PCT ('459 EP);
- g. U.S. Patent No. 5,319,752 ('752 Patent);
- h. International Patent Application PCT/US1993/08866, based on the '752 Patent ('752 PCT);
- i. European Patent Application No. 0660995, based on the '752 PCT ('752 EP);
- j. U.S. Patent No. 5,392,406 ('406 Patent);



- k. International Patent Application PCT/US1993/08840, based on the '406 Patent ('406 PCT);
- l. U.S. Patent No. 5,530,874 ('874 Patent);
- m. International Patent Application PCT/US1993/12652, based on the '874 Patent ('874 PCT);
- n. European Patent Application No. 0682791, based on the '874 PCT ('874 EP);
- o. U.S. Patent No. 5,517,627 ('627 Patent);
- p. International Patent Application PCT/US1994/09723, based on the '627 Patent ('627 PCT); and
- q. U.S. Patent No. 5,412,782 ('782 Patent).

42. Many of these patent applications were identified as related to the applications that led to the patents-in-suit, yet their co-pendency was not disclosed to the examiners of the applications for the patents-in-suit. In most instances, the examiners in the patents-in-suit were not the examiners on the other related applications and had no way of knowing of their co-pendency.

43. During the prosecution of these related applications, many references were cited that disclosed limitations of the claims of the patents-in-suit, and thus would have been of interest to the examiners of the patents-in-suit had they been disclosed. In fact, between the applications for the patents-in-suit and these related, yet undisclosed, other applications, over 60 prior art references were cited in one or more applications. Yet, during the prosecution of the applications that led to the asserted '313, '459, and '872 Patents, the Applicants failed to cite even a single reference. And, during the prosecution of the application that led to the '094 Patent, the Applicants continued in their non-disclosure of references cited in related cases, submitting information disclosure statements that contained only a fraction of the 60-plus references that had been cited among the 22 related applications.

44. Moreover, during the prosecution of the related applications, many references were cited against various combinations of elements claimed to be novel in the patents-in-suit, and, in a number of instances, claims drawn to those combinations were rejected. As noted,

1 most of these references were not disclosed during the prosecutions of the patents-in-suit.  
2 Neither was there disclosure of the rejections in parallel prosecutions of combinations that were  
3 material to pending claims of the applications that led to the patents-in-suit. Taken collectively,  
4 all these prosecutions and the art cited in them, as well as the various rejections by the various  
5 examiners paint a picture of a technological landscape in which many of the claims of the  
6 patents-in-suit were anticipated and/or obvious and therefore not patentable.

7 45. Because the Applicants did not disclose the co-pendency of these applications,  
8 the material art cited during them, or the existence of adverse office actions by other examiners  
9 rejecting combinations claimed to be novel by the patents-in-suit, the examiners in the patents-  
10 in-suit were not aware of information that would have been material to their examination of the  
11 patents-in-suit.

12 46. Many of the individuals with a duty of candor during the prosecutions leading to  
13 the patents-in-suit, thus, withheld information they knew or should have known to be material to  
14 the patents-in-suit. In light of the course of conduct by which the various prosecutions were  
15 each effectively siloed from one another and in light of the failure to disclose references that  
16 other examiners had explicitly identified as invalidating claimed combinations, the Applicants  
17 engaged in inequitable conduct, which renders each of the patents-in-suit unenforceable.

18 47. Upon information and belief, Zions alleges that the '459 Patent is unenforceable  
19 by reason of the Applicants' inequitable conduct during the prosecution of that patent as  
20 follows:

- 21 a. Application No. 07/920,898 (the '459 Application), which ultimately led  
22 to the '459 Patent, was filed on July 28, 1992 on behalf of named  
23 inventors Brian Peterson, W. Paul Sherer, David R. Brown, and Lai-Chin  
24 Lo, and named assignee, 3Com Corporation. Mark Haynes of Fleisler,  
25 Dubb, Meyer & Lovejoy was identified as counsel for the owner and  
26 acted as prosecution counsel throughout. The '459 Patent issued on April  
27 26, 1994.

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The '872 Patent, PCT, and EP Applications

- b. 3Com, 3Com's prosecution counsel, Mark Haynes of Fleisler, Dubb, Meyer & Lovejoy, and their agents (the Applicants) committed inequitable conduct during the prosecution of the '459 Patent by failing to disclose the applications, rejections, and references related to the '872 Patent.
- c. Application No. 07/920,893 (the '872 Application), which ultimately led to the '872 Patent, was filed on the same date by the same counsel on behalf of two of the same named inventors (Peterson and Brown) and the same assignee as the '459 Application (collectively, the '872 Applicants).
- d. Ultimately, a third of the '459 named inventors (Sherer) was added as a named inventor on what became the '872 Patent.
- e. PCT Application PCT/US1993/07060 (the '872 PCT) claims priority to the '872 Application (having substantially the same disclosure) and was filed on July 27, 1993, by the same counsel on behalf of two of the same named inventors (Peterson and Brown) and the same assignee as the '459 Application. The European Patent Application EP0606466 (the '872 EP) based on the '872 PCT was filed on February 25, 1994, and lists three of the named inventors listed in the '459 Application (Petersen, Brown, and Sherer).
- f. The '459 Application was reviewed by a different examiner than the '872 Application, the '872 PCT, and the '872 EP.
- g. The '459 and '872 Patents' disclosures overlap to a significant extent. For example, both applications claim inventions involving beginning frame-processing operations prior to the complete buffering of frame data and using a frame buffering threshold to trigger such concurrent frame-processing operations.

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1 h. In his Notice of Allowability of October 14, 1993, the examiner of the  
2 '459 Patent stated that the pending claims were being allowed because:

3 The prior art does not show or render obvious, *inter alia*, the  
4 claimed network frame transfer apparatus in which the data frame  
5 is transferred between a network transceiver and a host computer  
6 via a buffer and threshold logic is utilized to count the data  
7 transferred to and from the buffer and further in which an  
8 alterable storage location is provided which contains a threshold  
9 value and a counter, coupled to the buffer memory, is compared to  
10 the threshold value and an indication signal is generated and sent  
11 to the host computer responsive to the comparison.

12 i. During the prosecution of the '872 Patent, claims containing all of these  
13 limitations except for the "indication signal" were rejected as anticipated  
14 and/or obvious in light of multiple prior art references in the office action  
15 of October 26, 1993 (The October 26, 1993 Rejection).

16 j. At least the following references were reviewed by the '872 examiner,  
17 were cited in support of the October 26, 1993 Rejection, and were  
18 material to, but not disclosed during, the prosecution of the '459 Patent:  
19 U.S. Patents 5,043,981 (Firoozmand *et al.*); 4,860,193 (Bentley);  
20 4,258,418 (Heath); 4,715,030 (Koch); 5,195,093 (Tarrab); and 5,210,749  
21 (Firoozmand) (collectively, the '872-459 References).

22 k. On or about March 2, 1994, Petersen and Brown, named inventors of the  
23 '459 Application filed a declaration stating that they were informed that  
24 the pending claims 1, 3, 6 and 11 in '872 Application were rejected as  
25 being anticipated by Firoozmand, *et al.*.

26 l. The '872-459 References were material to, but not disclosed during,  
27 prosecution of the '459 application. The '872-459 References were  
28 determined by the '872 examiner to disclose singly or in obvious

1 combination all limitations determined by the '459 examiner to be  
2 missing from the prior art except the "indication signal" claimed in the  
3 '459 Patent, and that latter limitation was, in fact, disclosed by, inherent  
4 in, and/or obvious in light of one or more of the '872-459 References.

- 5 m. During the prosecution of the '459 Patent, five of the '872-459  
6 References (Firoozmand *et al.*, Koch, Heath, Tarrab, and Firoozmand)  
7 were cited *again* to at least the assignee and prosecution counsel of the  
8 '872 Application in the December 7, 1993 '872 PCT International Search  
9 Report (the '872 ISR). These references were identified *again* by the  
10 searching authority as of "particular relevance," rendering the claimed  
11 invention anticipated or obvious.
- 12 n. All of the '872 Applicants were participants in the prosecutions of the  
13 '872 Patent and were persons with a duty of candor in the prosecution  
14 that led to the '459 Patent. At least the '872 assignee and prosecution  
15 counsel were participants in the prosecutions of the '872 PCT, and the  
16 '872 EP and were persons with a duty of candor in the prosecution that  
17 led to the '459 Patent.
- 18 o. The '872 Applicants knew of the materiality to the '459 prosecution of (i)  
19 the copendency of the '872 Application, the '872 PCT, and the '872 EP,  
20 (ii) the October 26, 1993 Rejection, and (iii) the '872-459 References,  
21 because they knew that the '872 examiner had found these references to  
22 disclose most features of the combination which they had claimed to be  
23 novel in the '459 Patent and which the '459 examiner itemized in his  
24 notice of allowance. Further, they knew or should have known that the  
25 missing limitation was disclosed by, inherent in, or obvious in light of  
26 one or more of the '872-459 References or at a minimum that a  
27 reasonable examiner would have wanted to review the '872-459  
28 References to make his own determination on that point.

- 1 p. Additionally, and for the same reasons, at least the assignee of the '459  
2 Patent and prosecution counsel were aware of the materiality of the '872  
3 ISR to the '459 prosecution.
- 4 q. None of the co-pendency of the '872 Application and the '872 PCT, the  
5 '872 EP, nor the October 26, 1993 Rejection and the '872-459 References  
6 were disclosed in the '459 Prosecution.
- 7 r. The '872 Application, the '872 PCT, the '872 EP, the October 26, 1993  
8 Rejection, and the '872-459 References were therefore concealed from  
9 the examiner in the '459 Prosecution by the '872 Participants with  
10 knowledge of the materiality of those references and, on information and  
11 belief, with an intent to deceive, due to their high materiality and the lack  
12 of any apparent other reason for their non-disclosure.

13 The '752 Patent and PCT Applications

- 14 s. The Applicants committed further acts of inequitable conduct during the  
15 prosecution of the '459 Patent by additionally failing to disclose the  
16 applications, rejections, and references related to the U.S. Patent  
17 5,319,752 (the '752 Patent).
- 18 t. Application No. 07/947,773 (the '752 Application), which ultimately led  
19 to the '752 Patent, was filed on September 18, 1992 by the same counsel  
20 on behalf of two of the same named inventors (Brian Peterson and Lai-  
21 Chin Lo) and the same assignee as the '459 Application (the '752  
22 Applicants).
- 23 u. PCT Application PCT/US1993/08866 (the '752 PCT) claims priority to  
24 the '752 Application (having substantially the same disclosure) and was  
25 filed on September 17, 1993 by the same counsel on behalf of two of the  
26 same named inventors (Brian Peterson and Lai-Chin Lo) and the same  
27 assignee as the '459 and '752 Applications.

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- v. The '459 Application was reviewed by a different examiner than the '752 Application and the '752 PCT.
- w. The '459 and '752 Patents' disclosures overlap to a significant extent. For example, the '752 Patent discloses a network adapter including "threshold logic for generating an early receive indication signal when a portion of [a] data frame is received," the very invention claimed in several claims of the '459 Patent.
- x. The '752 Application states that it is related to the co-pending '459 Application, but no mention of the '752 Application is made in the '459 Application.
- y. On January 26, 1993 and July 15, 1993, the '752 examiner issued rejections (the '752 Rejections) of the '752 Application.
- z. At least the following references were reviewed by the '752 examiner and were material to, but not disclosed during, prosecution of the '459 Patent: U.S. Patents 4,546,467 (Yamamoto); 4,680,581 (Kozlik); 4,866,666 (Francisco); 5,101,402 (Chiu); and 5,103,446 (Fischer) (collectively the '752 References).
- aa. All of these references relate to the limitations of the '459 claims that call for generating a signal. Fischer relates to the limitations of the '459 claims that call for an indication signal and an interrupt signal. Yamamoto, Kozlik, and Fischer relate to the limitations of the '459 claims that call for a buffer memory. Yamamoto, Kozlik and Chiu relate to the limitations of the '459 claims that call for network interface logic. Kozlik, Chiu, and Fischer relate to the limitations of the '459 claims that call for transferring a data frame. Francisco relates to the limitations of the '459 claims that call for an alterable storage location containing a threshold value. Chiu relates to the limitations of the '459 claims that call for a counter for counting the amount of data transferred.

- 1           bb.     While the '459 prosecution was pending, three of the '752 References  
2                 (Yamamoto, Kozlik, and Fischer) were cited *again* to at least the assignee  
3                 and prosecution counsel of the '752 Application in the December 27,  
4                 1993 '752 PCT International Search Report (the '752 ISR).
- 5           cc.     The '752 References would have been material because the features of  
6                 the claims of the '459 Application were disclosed by, inherent in, or  
7                 obvious in light of one or more of these references.
- 8           dd.     All of '752 Applicants had a duty of candor in the prosecution that led to  
9                 the '459 Patent.
- 10          ee.     All of the participants in the '752 prosecution knew of facts sufficient to  
11                 establish the materiality to the '459 prosecution of the co-pendency of the  
12                 '752 Application. At least the '752 assignee and prosecution counsel  
13                 knew of facts sufficient to establish the materiality to the '459  
14                 prosecution of (i) the copendency of the '752 PCT, and (ii) the '752  
15                 Rejections, the '752 ISR, and the '752 References. That is, they knew of  
16                 the *similarity in disclosure* between the '459 and '752 Patents'  
17                 disclosures, and they knew that the '752 examiner had found the '752  
18                 References relevant to the '752 Application and the '752 PCT, and had  
19                 twice rejected the '752 Application.
- 20          ff.     However, neither the co-pendency of the '752 Application or the '752  
21                 PCT, nor the '752 Rejections, the '752 ISR, or the '752 References were  
22                 disclosed in the '459 Prosecution.
- 23          gg.     The '752 Application, the '752 PCT, the '752 Rejections, and the '752  
24                 References were therefore concealed from the examiner in the '459  
25                 Prosecution with knowledge of their materiality and, in information and  
26                 belief, with intent to deceive, due to their high materiality and the lack of  
27                 any apparent other reason for their non-disclosure.

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The '406 Patent and PCT Applications

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- 2           hh.    The Applicants committed further acts of inequitable conduct during the
- 3                prosecution of the '459 Patent by failing to disclose the applications,
- 4                rejections, and references related to U.S. Patent 5,392,406 (the '406
- 5                Patent).
- 6           ii.    Application No. 07/947,055 (the '406 Application), which ultimately led
- 7                to the '406 Patent, was filed on September 18, 1992 by the same counsel
- 8                on behalf of three of the same named inventors (Brian Peterson, Lai-Chin
- 9                Lo, and David R. Brown) and the same assignee as the '459 Application
- 10              (the '406 Applicants).
- 11          jj.    PCT Application PCT/US1993/08840 (the '406 PCT) claims priority to
- 12                the '406 Application (having substantially the same disclosure) and was
- 13                filed on September 17, 1993 by the same counsel on behalf of three of the
- 14                same named inventors (Brian Peterson, Lai-Chin Lo, and David R.
- 15                Brown) and the same assignee as the '459 and '406 Applications.
- 16          kk.    The '459 Application was reviewed by a different examiner than the '406
- 17                Application and the '406 PCT.
- 18          ll.    The '459 and '406 Patents' disclosures overlap to a significant extent.
- 19          mm.    On November 9, 1993 the '406 examiner issued a rejection (the '406
- 20                Rejection) of the '406 Application.
- 21          nn.    At least the following references were reviewed by the '406 examiner and
- 22                were material to, but not disclosed during, prosecution of the '459 Patent:
- 23                U.S. Patents 4,447,878 (Kinnie); 4,672,570 (Benken); 4,959,779
- 24                (Weber); 5,014,186 (Chisholm); 5,058,051 (Brooks); 5,113,369
- 25                (Kinoshita); 5,125,080 (Pleva); 5,168,561 (Vo); 5,179,671 (Kelly); and
- 26                5,185,876 (Nguyen) (collectively the '406-459 References).
- 27          oo.    All of these references relate to the limitations of the '459 Patent that call
- 28                for generating a signal. Benken, Kinoshita, and Pleva relate to the

limitations of the '459 Patent that call for an indication signal. Benken, Brooks, Kinoshita, Pleva, and Nguyen relate to the limitations of the '459 Patent that call for an interrupt signal. Kinnie, Benken, Chisholm, Brooks, Kinoshita, Vo, and Nguyen relate to the limitations of the '459 Patent that call for a buffer memory. Benken and Brooks relate to the limitations of the '459 Patent that call for transferring a data frame. Benken and Pleva relate to the limitations of the '459 Patent that call for a network interface logic. Benken relates to the limitations of the '459 Patent that call for transfer descriptors.

pp. All of the '406-459 References reviewed by the '406 examiner were therefore material to the '459 Application, but none of them were disclosed by the '459 Applicants during prosecution of the '459 Patent.

qq. While the '459 prosecution was ongoing, all ten of the '406-459 References were cited *again* to at least the assignee and prosecution counsel of the '406 Application in the January 11, 1994 '406 PCT International Search Report (the '406 ISR). These references were considered by the searching authority as relevant and/or invalidating.

rr. The '406-459 References would have been material because the features of the claims of the '459 Application were disclosed by, inherent in, or obvious in light of one or more of these references.

ss. All of the persons who were participants in the prosecutions of the '406 Patent had a duty of candor in the prosecution that led to the '459 Patent. At least the '406 assignee and prosecution counsel were participants in the prosecutions of the '406 PCT and were persons with a duty of candor in the prosecution that led to the '459 Patent.

tt. The '406 Applicants knew of facts sufficient to establish the materiality to the '459 prosecution of the co-pendency of the '406 Application and '406 PCT. At least the '406 assignee and prosecution counsel knew of

1 facts sufficient to establish the materiality of the November 9, 1993  
2 Rejection, the '406 ISR, and the '406-459 References. That is, all of the  
3 '406 Applicants knew of the *similarity in disclosure* between the '459  
4 and '406 disclosures, and at least the '406 assignee and prosecution  
5 counsel knew that the '406 examiner had found the '406-459 References  
6 relevant to the '406 Application and the '406 PCT, and had rejected the  
7 '406 Application.

8 uu. However, the co-pendency of the '406 Application and the '406 PCT, the  
9 November 9, 1993 Rejection, the '406 ISR, and the '406-459 References  
10 were not disclosed in the '459 Prosecution.

11 vv. The '406 Application, the '406 PCT, the November 9, 1993 Rejection,  
12 and the '406-459 References were therefore concealed from the examiner  
13 in the '459 prosecution by the '406 Applicants with knowledge of their  
14 materiality and, on information and belief, with intent to deceive, due to  
15 their high materiality and the lack of any apparent other reason for their  
16 non-disclosure.

17 The '874 Patent and PCT Applications

18 ww. The Applicants committed further inequitable conduct during the  
19 prosecution of the '459 Patent by failing to disclose the applications  
20 related to the U.S. Patent 5,530,874 (the '874 Patent).

21 xx. Application No. 08/012,561 (the '874 Application), which ultimately led  
22 to the '874 Patent was filed on February 2, 1993 by the same counsel on  
23 behalf of two of the same named inventors (Brian Peterson and W. Paul  
24 Sherer) and the same assignee as the '459 Application (the '874 assignee,  
25 prosecution counsel, Sherer, and Peterson are referred to herein as the  
26 '874 Applicants.)

27 yy. PCT Application PCT/US1993/12652 (the '874 PCT) claims priority to  
28 the '874 Application (having substantially the same disclosure) and was

1 filed on December 28, 1993 by the same counsel on behalf of the two  
2 same named inventors (Brian Peterson and W. Paul Sherer) and the same  
3 assignee as the '874 Application and '459 Application.

4 zz. The '459 Application was reviewed by a different examiner than the '874  
5 Application and the '874 PCT.

6 aaa. The '459 and '874 Patents' disclosures overlap to a significant extent.

7 bbb. The '874 Application states that it is related to the co-pending '459  
8 Application, but no mention of the '874 Patent is made in the '459  
9 Application.

10 ccc. All of the '874 Applicants were participants in the prosecution of the  
11 '874 Patent and were persons with a duty of candor in the prosecution  
12 that led to the '459 Patent. At least the '459 assignee and prosecution  
13 counsel were participants in the prosecutions of the '874 PCT and were  
14 persons with a duty of candor in the prosecution that led to the '459  
15 Patent.

16 ddd. The '874 Applicants knew of facts sufficient to establish the materiality  
17 to the '459 prosecution of the co-pendency of the '874 Application and  
18 the '874 PCT. That is, they knew of the *similarity in disclosure* between  
19 the '459 and '874 disclosures.

20 cee. However, neither the co-pendency of the '874 Application nor of the '874  
21 PCT, were disclosed in the '459 Prosecution.

22 fff. The co-pendency of the '874 Application and the '874 PCT were  
23 therefore concealed by the '874 Applicants from the examiner in the '459  
24 prosecution with knowledge of their materiality and, on information and  
25 belief, with intent to deceive, due to their high materiality and the lack of  
26 any apparent other reason for their non-disclosure.

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The '627 Patent and PCT Applications

- ggg. The Applicants committed further inequitable conduct during the prosecution of the '459 Patent by failing to disclose the applications, rejections, and references related to U.S. Patent 5,517,627 (the '627 Patent).
- hhh. Application No. 08/113,417 (the '627 Application), which ultimately led to the '627 Patent was a continuation-in-part application of the '406 Patent and was filed on Aug 27, 1993 by the same counsel on behalf of one of the same named inventors (Brian Peterson) and the same assignee as the '872 Application (collectively the '627 Applicants).
- iii. The '459 Application was reviewed by a different examiner than the '627 Application.
- jjj. The '459 and '627 Patents' disclosures overlap to a significant extent.
- kkk. All of the participants in the prosecutions of the '627 Patent were persons with a duty of candor in the prosecution that led to the '459 Patent.
- lll. The '627 Applicants knew of facts sufficient to establish the materiality to the '459 prosecution of the co-pendency of the '627 Application. That is, they knew of the *similarity in disclosure* between the '459 and '627 disclosures.
- mmm. On February 7, 1994, the '627 Applicants filed an Information Disclosure citing, *inter alia*, the following references: U.S. Patents 4,447,878 (Kinnie); 5,014,186 (Chisholm); 5,058,051 (Brooks); 5,113,369 (Kinoshita); 5,125,080 (Pleva); 5,168,561 (Vo); and 5,185,876 (Nguyen) (collectively the '627-459 References). As detailed above, the '627-459 References relate to the limitations of the '459 Patent and would have been material. In fact, their citation in the February 7, 1994 IDS represents no less than the third time they were cited in a related application prior to the issuance of the '459 Patent.

- 1 nnn. All of the persons who were participants in the prosecutions of the '627  
2 Patent had a duty of candor in the prosecution that led to the '459 Patent.  
3 ooo. The '627 Applicants knew of facts sufficient to establish the materiality  
4 to the '459 prosecution of the co-pendency of the '627 Application. At  
5 least the '627 assignee and prosecution counsel knew of facts sufficient to  
6 establish the materiality of the '627-459 References. That is, all of the  
7 '627 Applicants knew of the similarity in disclosure between the '459 and  
8 '627 disclosures, and at least the '627 assignee and prosecution counsel  
9 knew that the '627-459 References had been cited in the '627  
10 Application.  
11 ppp. However, the co-pendency of the '627 Application and the '627-459  
12 References were not disclosed in the '459 Prosecution.  
13 qqq. The '627 Application and the '627-459 References were therefore  
14 concealed from the examiner in the '459 prosecution by the '627  
15 Applicants with knowledge of their materiality and, on information and  
16 belief, with intent to deceive, due to their high materiality and the lack of  
17 any apparent other reason for their non-disclosure.

18 The '313 Patent, PCT, and EP Applications

- 19 rrr. The Applicants committed inequitable conduct during the prosecution of  
20 the '459 Patent by failing to disclose the applications, rejections, and  
21 references related to the '313 Patent.  
22 sss. Application No. 07/921,519 (the '313 Application), which ultimately led  
23 to the '313 Patent, was filed on the same date by the same counsel on  
24 behalf of the same named inventors (Peterson, Sherer, Brown, and Lo)  
25 and the same assignee as the '459 Application (collectively, the '313  
26 Applicants).  
27 ttt. PCT Application PCT/US1993/07027 (the '313 PCT) claims priority to  
28 the '313 Application (having substantially the same disclosure) and was

1 filed on July 27, 1993, by the same counsel on behalf of the same named  
2 inventors (Peterson, Brown, Sherer, and Lo) and the same assignee as the  
3 '459 Application. The European Patent Application EP0696462 (the '313  
4 EP), based on the '313 PCT, was filed on February 25, 1994, and lists all  
5 four of the named inventors listed in the '459 Application.

6 uu. The '459 Application was reviewed by a different examiner than the '313  
7 PCT and the '313 EP. Although the '459 Application was reviewed by  
8 the same examiner as the '313 Application, the Federal Circuit has held  
9 that the duty to cross-cite material information between related  
10 applications still holds in such situations. *See e.g.*, McKesson Info.  
11 Solutions, Inc. v. Bridge Med., Inc., 487 F.3d 897, 925 (Fed. Cir. 2007).

12 vv. On September 21, 1993, the '313 Application received a Notice of  
13 Allowance in which the examiner cited U.S. Patent No. 4,672,570  
14 (Benken).

15 ww. Although the '459 Applicants cited the copendency of the '313  
16 Application upon the filing of the '459 Application on July 28, 1992, the  
17 '459 Applicants did not disclose to the examiner of the '459 Application  
18 either the September 21, 1993 Allowance or the Benken reference.

19 xx. The '459 and '313 Patents' disclosures overlap to a significant extent, as  
20 evidenced by the '459 Applicants' disclosure of the '313 Application as a  
21 related copending application.

22 yy. The Benken reference was material to, but not disclosed during,  
23 prosecution of the '459 Application. The Benken reference discloses  
24 various limitations of the claims of the '459 Application, such as a buffer  
25 memory, network interface logic, host interface logic, transfer descriptor  
26 logic, and upload logic.

27 zz. On November 26, 1993, during the prosecution of the '459 Patent, the  
28 following references were cited in the '313 International Search Report

1 (the '313 ISR): U.S. Patents 4,672,570 (Benken); 4,471,427 (Harris),  
2 4,604,682 (Schwan), and 5,121,390 (Farrell) (collectively the '313 ISR  
3 References).

4 aaaa. The '313 ISR References were material to, but not disclosed during, the  
5 prosecution of the '459 Application. The '313 ISR References relate to  
6 the limitations of the '459 Patent. For example, Harris relates to the  
7 limitations of the '459 Patent that call for a buffer memory, generating a  
8 signal, generating an interrupt, and network interface logic. Schwan  
9 relates to the limitations of the '459 Patent that call for a buffer memory,  
10 generating a preemptive signal, and interrupt signals. Farrell relates to  
11 the limitations of the '459 Patent that call for a buffer memory, network  
12 interface logic, generating a signal, and an interrupt signal.

13 bbbb. All of the '313 Applicants were participants in the prosecution of the  
14 '313 Patent and were persons with a duty of candor in the prosecution  
15 that led to the '459 Patent.

16 cccc. The '313 Applicants knew of the materiality to the '459 prosecution of (i)  
17 the Benken reference, (ii) the co-pendency of the '313 PCT and '313 EP  
18 Applications, (iii) the '313 ISR, and (iv) the '313 ISR References, yet  
19 failed to disclose any of these actions or references in the '459  
20 Prosecution.

21 dddd. The (i) Benken reference, (ii) co-pendency of the '313 PCT and '313 EP  
22 Applications, (iii) '313 ISR, and (iv) '313 ISR References were therefore  
23 concealed from the examiner in the '459 Prosecution by the '313  
24 Participants with knowledge of their materiality and, on information and  
25 belief, with an intent to deceive, due to their high materiality and the lack  
26 of any apparent other reason for their non-disclosure.

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jjjj. Giancarlo relates to the limitations of the '459 Patent that call for generating a signal, an interrupt signal, a buffer memory, and/or transferring a data frame.

13163384.1

1 kkkk. All of the '782 Applicants were participants in the prosecution of the  
2 '782 Patent and were persons with a duty of candor in the prosecution  
3 that led to the '459 Patent.

4 IIII. The '782 Applicants knew of facts sufficient to establish the materiality  
5 to the '459 prosecution of the copendency of the '782 Application. At  
6 least the '782 assignee knew of facts sufficient to establish the materiality  
7 of the Giancarlo reference and the January 14, 1994 Rejection. That is,  
8 all of the '782 Applicants knew of the similarity in disclosure between  
9 the '459 and '782 disclosures, and at least the '782 assignee knew that the  
10 Giancarlo reference had been cited in the '782 Application.

11 mmmm. However, the copendency of the '782 Application and the Giancarlo  
12 reference were not disclosed in the '459 Prosecution.

13 nnnn. The '782 Application and the Giancarlo reference were therefore  
14 concealed from the examiner in the '459 prosecution by the '782  
15 Applicants with knowledge of their materiality and, on information and  
16 belief, with intent to deceive, due to their high materiality and the lack of  
17 any apparent other reason for their non-disclosure.

18 Intel 82586 local area network coprocessor

19 oooo. Intel 82586 local area network coprocessor and the documentation  
20 describing it ("the Intel 82586") is material prior art as defined by 37  
21 C.F.R. § 1.56(b) because, as is set forth more fully in Defendants' P.R. 3-  
22 3 Invalidity Contentions served on USEI on or about June 4, 2010 in the  
23 Acer Lawsuit (hereby incorporated by reference as if more fully set forth  
24 herein), the Intel 82586 and the documentation describing it separately  
25 and collectively invalidates all of the asserted claims in the '459 patent.  
26 Accordingly, a reasonable examiner would have found that the Intel  
27 82586 and the documentation describing it, alone or in combination with  
28 other information, was material to the prosecution of the '459 Patent



1 because, at a minimum, it established a prima facie case of  
2 unpatentability for all claims in the '459 patent.

3 pppp. Further, the Intel 82586 was known by the inventors, their counsel, and  
4 3Com (collectively "Applicants") to be prior art material to the  
5 application which led to the '459 Patent, because the Intel 82586 is  
6 recited as relevant prior art in the Background of the Invention section of  
7 the '459 Application.

8 qqqq. On information and belief, some or all of Applicants had full knowledge  
9 of the operation and features of the Intel 82586, because they were able to  
10 summarize certain aspects of the operations and features of the Intel  
11 82586 in the Background Section of the '459 Patent.

12 rrrr. The prosecution history of the '459 Patent demonstrates that Applicants  
13 withheld the source of their information concerning the operation and  
14 functionality of the Intel 82586 from the PTO during the filing and  
15 prosecution of the '459 Application because only very limited disclosure  
16 was made of the Intel 82586 chip in the background of the '459 Patent  
17 and no documentation describing its features or functionality was  
18 provided to the PTO, despite the fact that the chip and its documentation  
19 must have been known to some or all of Applicants in order to provide  
20 the information set forth in the Background Section of the '459 Patent.

21 ssss. As is set forth more fully in Defendants' P.R. 3-3 Invalidity Contentions  
22 served on USEI on or about June 4, 2010 in the Acer Lawsuit, the  
23 documentation for the Intel 82586 would have disclosed that Applicants'  
24 description of the functionality and operation of that chip was incomplete  
25 and misleading and that, in fact, the chip and its documentation  
26 invalidated at least all of the asserted claims of the '459 Patent.

27 tttt. A reasonable examiner also would have found that the Applicants'  
28 description of the Intel 82586 and Applicants' assertions of patentability

1 for the '459 Application were inconsistent with, and refuted by, the  
2 features and operation of the Intel 82586 and that the documentation  
3 demonstrating these inconsistencies, but withheld by some or all of  
4 Applicants, was not cumulative to information in the prosecution record,  
5 including cited references and documented communications between the  
6 Applicants and PTO.

7 uuuu. The prosecution history of the '459 Patent therefore demonstrates that  
8 the Applicants who were knowledgeable about the features and operation  
9 of the Intel 82586 chip misrepresented and knowingly and intentionally  
10 concealed material information regarding the state of the prior art, and  
11 specifically the features and operation of the Intel 82586.

12 vvvv. The Applicants obtained allowance of claims then pending in the '459  
13 Application as a result of not fully disclosing the Intel 82586 and  
14 withholding documentation concerning its features and functionality, by  
15 misrepresenting the true state of the prior art, and by misrepresenting how  
16 the Intel 82586 operated.

17 www. The '459 patent is therefore unenforceable due to inequitable conduct.

18 xxxx. There is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would have  
19 considered the above identified references, co-pending applications, and  
20 rejections important in deciding whether to allow the '459 patent to issue.

21 yyyy. None of the above identified references that were not cited during the  
22 prosecution of the '459 Patent, despite a duty to do so, were cumulative  
23 to the prior art made of record during the prosecution of the '459 Patent.  
24 In fact, only three prior art references were cited during the entire  
25 prosecution of the '459 Patent - namely, U.S. Patents 4,852,088 (Gulick  
26 1), 4,907,225 (Gulick 2), and 5,101,477 (Casper). These references were  
27 cited by the '459 examiner in the October 14, 1993 Notice of Allowance  
28 without any analysis as to which claim limitations they disclosed. Thus,

neither the applicants nor the prosecuting attorney could reasonably have believed that any of the above identified references were cumulative, since no claim analysis existed in the record of the '459 Patent prosecution.

////. The references identified in the foregoing paragraphs 48(b)-(yyyy), in addition to being material to the prosecution of the '459 Patent as stated herein, are further material as invalidating the prior art with respect to the '459 Patent as set forth more fully in Defendants' Local Patent Rule 3-3 Invalidity Contentions served on USEI on or about June 4, 2010 in the Acer Lawsuit, the contents of which are incorporated by reference in this answer as if more fully set forth herein.

**INEQUITABLE CONDUCT AS TO U.S. PATENT NO. 5,434,872**

48. Zions hereby restates and realleges the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-48 and incorporate them by reference.

49. Upon information and belief, Zions alleges that the '872 Patent is unenforceable by reason of the Applicants' inequitable conduct during the prosecution of that patent. The basis for allegation is as follows:

a. The '872 Application, which ultimately led to the '872 Patent, was filed on the same date by Mark A Haynes on behalf of named inventor Brian Peterson and David R. Brown and named assignee 3Com Corporation as the '459 Application. Ultimately, a third inventor (W. Paul Sherer) was added as a named inventor on what became the '872 Patent.

**The '459 Patent, PCT, and EP Applications**

b. 3Com, 3Com's prosecution counsel, Mark Haynes of Fleisler, Dubb, Meyer & Lovejoy, and their agents (the Applicants) committed inequitable conduct during the prosecution of the '872 Patent by failing to disclose the applications, rejections, and references related to the '459 Patent.

- 1           c.     The '459 Application which ultimately led to the '459 Patent, was filed  
2                 on the same date by the same counsel on behalf of the same inventors  
3                 (Petersen, Brown, and Sherer) and the same named assignee as the '872  
4                 Application.
- 5           d.     PCT Application PCT/US1993/07056 (the '459 PCT) was filed on July  
6                 27, 1993, and claims priority to the '459 Application by the same counsel  
7                 on behalf of the same inventors (Petersen, Brown, and Sherer) and the  
8                 same named assignee as the '872 Application and the '459 Application.  
9                 The European Patent Application EP0607412 (the '459 EP) was filed on  
10                February 25, 1994 based on the '459 PCT.
- 11          e.     The '872 Application was reviewed by a different examiner than the '459  
12                 Application, the '459 PCT, and the '459 EP.
- 13          f.     The '872 and '459 Patents' disclosures overlap to a significant extent.
- 14          g.     During prosecution of the '459 Application, the following references  
15                 were cited: U.S. Patents 4,852,088 (Gulick 1), 4,907,225 (Gulick 2), and  
16                 5,101,477 (Casper) (collectively the '459 References). These references  
17                 were cited to the '872 Applicants in the Notice of Allowability of  
18                 October 14, 1993 of the '459 Application.
- 19          h.     All of the '459 References reviewed by the '459 examiner were material  
20                 to, but not disclosed during prosecution of, the '872 Patent.
- 21          i.     These references relate to the limitations of the '872 claims that call for  
22                 supplying a signal. All references relate to the limitations of the '872  
23                 claims that call for a buffer memory. All references relate to the  
24                 limitations of the '872 claims that call for a network interface means. All  
25                 references relate to the limitations of the '872 claims that call for  
26                 transferring data of frames. All references relate to the limitations of the  
27                 '872 claims that call for a transmit logic. Gulick 1 and Gulick 2 relate to  
28                 the limitations of the '872 claims that call for an underrun control logic.

1 Finally, and perhaps most importantly, all references relate to the  
2 limitations of the '872 claims that call for *threshold determination* of an  
3 amount of data.

4 j. While the '872 prosecution was pending, the '459 References (Gulick 1,  
5 Gulick 2, and Casper) were cited *again* to at least the assignee and  
6 prosecution counsel of the '459 Application in the November 15, 1993  
7 '459 International Search Report (the '459 ISR), but still were not  
8 disclosed in the '872 prosecution.

9 k. In the Response of February 23, 1994, during prosecution of the '872  
10 Patent, at least the prosecution counsel of the '872 Application  
11 disingenuously argued that:

12 In particular, the invention as recited in the new claims is limited  
13 to a CSMA/CD network adapter. This kind of network is  
14 fundamentally different from the FDDI network of Firoozmand, *et*  
15 *al.* In the FDDI environment, no transmissions are initiated until  
16 the transmitting station receives the token from the network. Thus,  
17 Firoozmand, *et al.* will not begin transmitting a first frame while  
18 the transmitting station has the token, unless at least one entire  
19 frame is present in the transmit buffer. ***Firoozmand, et al. does***  
20 ***not use the transmit threshold determination for a first frame in***  
21 ***a transmission sequence. Rather, this threshold determination is***  
22 ***only used in succeeding frames. See Firoozmand, et al. column***  
23 ***10, line 53-68. (emphasis added)***

24 l. The '459 References would have been material because the features of  
25 the claims of the '872 Application were disclosed by, inherent in, or  
26 obvious in light of one or more of these references. For example, these  
27 references are related to using the *threshold determination* for *any* frame.  
28 The '872 Examiner would have, therefore, considered these references

1 highly material because they could have been combined with Firoozmand  
2 *et al.* or other references cited during the '872 prosecution to make  
3 obvious the claims of the '872 Application directed to CSMA/CD.

4 m. Moreover, during prosecution of Application No. 08/715,253 (the '094  
5 Application), the continuation of the '872 Application, the same examiner  
6 of both the '872 and '094 Applications discovered Gulick 1 on his own,  
7 considered it "pertinent to applicant's disclosure," and cited it in the  
8 Office Action of March 19, 1996 in the '094 prosecution. However,  
9 because Gulick 1 was never brought to his attention, the examiner did not  
10 have the opportunity to consider it prior to issuance of the '872, despite  
11 its high materiality.

12 n. During prosecution of the '459 EP, the following references, *inter alia*,  
13 were cited: "Early Interrupt for Disk Controller," IBM Technical  
14 Disclosure Bulletin, vol. 25, no. 9, February 1983, p. 4703 (IBM) and  
15 5,179,709 (Bailey) (collectively the '459 EP References). These  
16 references were cited to the '872 Applicants in the April 27, 1994  
17 Supplementary European Search Report ('459 EP SSR).

18 o. These references relate to the limitations of the '872 Patent. IBM relates  
19 to the limitations of the '872 Patent that call for an alterable threshold  
20 value. Bailey relates to the limitations of the '872 Patent that call for a  
21 buffer memory and means, coupled with the buffer memory, for  
22 monitoring the transferring of data to the buffer memory to make a  
23 threshold determination of an amount of data transferred to the buffer  
24 memory.

25 p. At least Petersen, Brown, and Sherer, and the '459 assignee and  
26 prosecution counsel had a duty of candor in the prosecution that led to the  
27 '872 Patent.

28 ///



- q. At least Petersen, Brown, and Sherer, and the '459 assignee and prosecution counsel of knew of facts sufficient to establish the materiality to the '872 prosecution of the co-pendency of the '459 Application. At least the '459 assignee and prosecution counsel knew of facts sufficient to establish the materiality to the '872 prosecution of (i) the co-pendency of the '459 PCT and the '459 EP and (ii) the '459 ISR, the '459 References, the '459 EP SSR, and the '459 EP References. That is, at least Petersen, Brown, and Sherer and the '459 assignee and prosecution counsel knew of the *similarity in disclosure* between the '459 and '872 Patents' disclosures, and at least the '459 assignee and prosecution counsel knew that the '459 examiner had found the '459 References relevant to the '459 Application and the '459 PCT.
- r. However, neither the co-pendency of the '459 Application, the '459 PCT, or the '459 EP, nor the '459 ISR the '459 References, the '459 EP SSR, or the '459 EP References were disclosed in the '872 Prosecution.
- s. The '459 Application, the '459 PCT, the '459 EP, the '459 ISR, the '459 Rejections, the '459 References, the '459 EP SSR, and the '459 EP References were therefore concealed from the examiner in the '872 Prosecution with knowledge of their materiality and, on information and belief, with intent to deceive, due to their high materiality and the lack of any apparent other reason for their non-disclosure.

The '752 Patent, PCT, and EP Applications

- t. The Applicants committed further acts of inequitable conduct during the prosecution of the '872 Patent by failing to disclose the applications, rejections, and references related to the '752 Patent.
- u. The '752 Application which ultimately led to the '752 Patent, was filed on September 18, 1992 by the same counsel on behalf of two of the same named inventors (Brian Peterson and Lai-Chin Lo) and the same assignee

- 1 as the '872 Application.
- 2 v. The '752 PCT was filed on September 17, 1993 by the same counsel on
- 3 behalf of one of the same named inventors (Brian Peterson) and the same
- 4 assignee as the '872 and '752 Applications. The '752 EP, based on the
- 5 '752 PCT, was filed on September 17, 1993.
- 6 w. The '872 Application was reviewed by a different examiner than the '752
- 7 Application, the '752 PCT, and the '752 EP.
- 8 x. The disclosures of the '872 and '752 Patents overlap to a significant
- 9 extent.
- 10 y. At least the following '752 References reviewed by the '752 examiner
- 11 were material to but not disclosed during prosecution of the '872 Patent:
- 12 Yamamoto, Kozlik, Francisco, Chiu, and Fischer.
- 13 z. All of these references relate to the limitations of the '872 claims that call
- 14 for supplying a signal. Yamamoto, Kozlik, and Fischer relate to the
- 15 limitations of the '872 claims that call for a buffer memory. Yamamoto,
- 16 Kozlik and Chiu relate to the limitations of the '872 claims that call for a
- 17 network interface means. Kozlik, Chiu, and Fischer relate to the
- 18 limitations of the '872 claims that call for transferring data of frames.
- 19 aa. While the '872 prosecution was pending, three of the '752 References
- 20 (Yamamoto, Kozlik, and Fischer) were cited *again* to at least the assignee
- 21 and prosecution counsel of the '752 Application in the December 27,
- 22 1993 '752 PCT International Search Report (the '752 ISR).
- 23 bb. The '752 References would have been material because the features of
- 24 the claims of the '872 Application were disclosed by, inherent in, or
- 25 obvious in light of one or more of these references.
- 26 cc. At least Petersen, the '752 assignee, and the prosecution counsel had a
- 27 duty of candor in the prosecution that led to the '872 Patent.
- 28 dd. At least Petersen, the assignee, and the prosecution counsel of the '752

Application knew of facts sufficient to establish the materiality to the '872 prosecution of the co-pendency of the '752 Application. At least the '752 assignee and prosecution counsel knew of facts sufficient to establish the materiality to the '872 prosecution of (i) the co-pendency of the '752 PCT and the '752 EP and (ii) the '752 Rejections, the '752 ISR, and the '752 References. That is, at least Petersen, and the '752 assignee, and prosecution counsel knew of the *similarity in disclosure* between the '872 and '752 disclosures, and at least the '752 assignee and prosecution counsel knew that the '752 examiner had found the '752 References relevant to the '752 Application and the '752 PCT, and had twice rejected the '752 Application.

ce. However, neither the co-pendency of the '752 Application, the '752 PCT, and the '752 EP nor the '752 Rejections, the '752 ISR, and the '752 References were disclosed in the '872 Prosecution.

ff. The '752 Application, the '752 PCT, the '752 EP, the '752 Rejections, and the '752 References were therefore concealed from the examiner in the '872 Prosecution with knowledge of their materiality and, in information and belief, with intent to deceive, due to their high materiality and the lack of any apparent other reason for their non-disclosure.

#### The '406 Patent and PCT Applications

gg. The Applicants committed further acts of inequitable conduct during the prosecution of the '872 Patent by failing to disclose the applications, rejections, and references related to the '406 Patent.

hh. The '406 Application, which ultimately led to the '406 Patent was filed on September 18, 1992 by the same counsel on behalf of two of the same named inventors (Brian Peterson and David R. Brown,) and the same assignee as the '872 Application.

- 1           ii.     The '406 PCT was filed on September 17, 1993 by the same counsel on  
2               behalf of two of the same named inventors (Brian Peterson and David R.  
3               Brown) and the same assignee as the '872 and '406 Applications.
- 4           jj.     The '872 Application was reviewed by a different examiner than the '406  
5               Application and the '406 PCT.
- 6           kk.     The disclosures of the '872 and '406 Patents overlap to a significant  
7               extent.
- 8           ll.     On November 9, 1993 and the April 26, 1994 the '406 examiner issued  
9               rejections (the '406 Rejections) of the '406 Application.
- 10          mm.    At least the following references were reviewed by the '406 examiner and  
11               were material to, but not disclosed during, prosecution of the '872 Patent:  
12               U.S. Patents 4,447,878 (Kinnie); 4,506,345 (Boothroyd); 4,672,570  
13               (Benken); 4,841,435 (Papenberg); 4,959,779 (Weber); 5,014,186  
14               (Chisholm); 5,058,051 (Brooks); 5,113,369 (Kinoshita); 5,125,080  
15               (Pleva); 5,168,561 (Vo); 5,170,477 (Potter); 5,179,671 (Kelly); and  
16               5,185,876 (Nguyen); 5,274,763 (Banks); and 5,276,891 (Patel)  
17               (collectively the '406-872 References).
- 18          nn.    All of the '406-872 References reviewed by the '406 examiner were  
19               material to but not disclosed during prosecution of the '872 Patent.
- 20          oo.    These references relate to the limitations of the '872 Patent that call for  
21               supplying a signal. Kinnie, Boothroyd, Benken, Papenberg, Chisholm,  
22               Brooks, Kinoshita, Vo, Potter, and Nguyen relate to the limitations of the  
23               '872 Patent that call for a buffer memory. Benken relates to the  
24               limitations of the '872 Patent that call for transferring data of frames.  
25               Benken and Banks relate to the limitations of the '872 Patent that call for  
26               a network interface device. Benken relates to the limitations of the '872  
27               Patent that call for transmit descriptors.
- 28          pp.    While the '872 prosecution was ongoing, all ten of the '406-872

References were cited again to at least the assignee and prosecution counsel of the '406 Application in the January 11, 1994 '406 PCT International Search Report (the '406 ISR). These references were considered by the searching authority as relevant and/or invalidating.

qq. The '406-872 References would have been material because the features of the claims of the '872 Application were disclosed by, inherent in, or obvious in light of one or more of these references.

rr. At least Petersen, Brown, and the '406 assignee and prosecution counsel had a duty of candor in the prosecution that led to the '872 Patent.

ss. At least Petersen, Brown, and the '406 assignee and prosecution counsel knew of facts sufficient to establish the materiality to the '872 prosecution of the copendency of the '406 Application. At least the '406 assignee and prosecution counsel knew of facts sufficient to establish the materiality to the '872 prosecution of (i) the co-pendency of the '406 PCT, and (ii) the '406 Rejections, the '406 ISR, and the '406-872 References. That is, at least Petersen, Brown, and the '406 assignee and prosecution counsel knew of the *similarity in disclosure* between the '872 and '406 disclosures, and at least the '406 assignee and prosecution counsel knew that the '406 examiner had found the '406-872 References relevant to the '406 Application and the '406 PCT, and had twice rejected the '406 Application.

tt. However, neither the co-pendency of the '406 Application and the '406 PCT, nor the '406 Rejections, the '406 ISR, and the '406-872 References were disclosed in the '872 Prosecution.

uu. The '406 Application, the '406 PCT, the '406 Rejections, and the '406-872 References were therefore concealed from the examiner in the '872 Prosecution with knowledge of their materiality and, in information and belief, with intent to deceive, due to their high materiality and the lack of

an apparent other reason for their non-disclosure.

The '627 Patent and PCT Applications

- vv. The Applicants committed further acts of inequitable conduct during the prosecution of the '872 Patent by failing to disclose the applications, rejections, and references related to U.S. Patent 5,517,627 (the '627 Patent).
- ww. Application No. 08/113,417 (the '627 Application), which ultimately led to the '627 Patent was a continuation-in-part application of the '406 Patent and was filed on Aug 27, 1993 by the same counsel on behalf of one of the same named inventors (Brian Peterson) and the same assignee as the '872 Application (collectively the '627 Applicants).
- xx. PCT Application PCT/US1994/09723 (the '627 PCT) was filed on August 24, 1994 and claims priority to the '627 Application by the same counsel on behalf of one of the same named inventors (Brian Peterson) and the same assignee as the '872 and '627 Applications.
- yy. The '872 Application was reviewed by a different examiner than the '627 Application and the '627 PCT.
- zz. On December 19, 1994, the '627 examiner issued a rejection of the '627 Application.
- aaa. At least the following references were reviewed by the '627 examiner and were material to, but not disclosed during, the prosecution of the '872 Patent: 4,131,940 (Moyer); 4,447,878 (Kinnie); 4,654,781 (Schwartz); 4,663,732 (Robinson); 4,672,570 (Benken); 4,959,779 (Weber); 5,014,186 (Chisholm); 5,058,051 (Brooks); 5,113,369 (Kinoshita); 5,125,080 (Pleva); 5,168,561 (Vo); 5,179,671 (Kelly); 5,185,876 (Nguyen); and 5,274,763 (Banks) (collectively the '627-872 References).
- bbb. The '627 Applicant cited ten of the '627-872 References (Kinnie, Benken, Weber, Chisholm, Brooks, Kinoshita, Pleva, Vo, Kelly, Nguyen)

1 in an Information Disclosure Statement filing of February 7, 1994 ('627  
2 IDS).

3 ccc. The '627-872 References relate to the limitations of the '872 claims that  
4 call for supplying a signal. Moyer, Robinson, Kinnie, Benken, Chisholm,  
5 Brooks, Kinoshita, Vo, and Nguyen relate to the limitations of the '872  
6 claims that call for a buffer memory. Benken relates to the limitations of  
7 the '872 claims that call for transferring data of frames. Benken and Pleva  
8 relate to the limitations of the '872 claims that call for a network interface  
9 device. Benken relates to the limitations of the '872 claims that call for  
10 transmit descriptors.

11 ddd. While the '872 prosecution was pending, seven of the '627-872  
12 References (Vo, Benken, Moyer, Schwartz, Hirasawa, Robinson, and  
13 Banks) were cited *again* to at least the assignee and prosecution counsel  
14 of the '627 Application in the February 13, 1995 '627 PCT International  
15 Search Report (the '627 ISR). At least Vo, Benken, Moyer, and Banks  
16 were identified by the searching authority as of particular relevance.

17 eee. The '627-872 References would have been material because the features  
18 of the claims of the '872 Application were disclosed by, inherent in, or  
19 obvious in light of one or more of these references.

20 fff. All of the '627 Applicants had a duty of candor in the prosecution that led  
21 to the '872 Patent.

22 ggg. All of the '627 Applicants knew of facts sufficient to establish the  
23 materiality to the '872 prosecution of the co-pendency of the '627  
24 Application. At least the '627 assignee and prosecution counsel knew of  
25 facts sufficient to establish the materiality to the '872 prosecution of (i)  
26 the '627 PCT, (ii) the December 19, 1994 Rejection, and (iii) the '627  
27 IDS, '627 ISR, and '627-872 References. That is, at least the '627  
28 assignee and prosecution counsel knew that the '627 examiner had found



1 the '627-872 References relevant to the '627 Application and the '627  
2 PCT and had twice rejected the '627 Application.

3 hhh. However, neither the co-pendency of the '627 Application and the '627  
4 PCT, nor the '627 Rejections, the '627 ISR, and the '627-872 References  
5 were disclosed in the '872 Prosecution.

6 iii. The '627 Application, the '627 PCT, the '627 Rejections, the '627 ISR,  
7 and the '627-872 References were therefore concealed from the examiner  
8 in the '872 Prosecution with knowledge of their materiality and, in  
9 information and belief, with intent to deceive, due to their high  
10 materiality and the lack of an apparent other reason for their non-  
11 disclosure.

12 The '874 Patent, PCT, and EP Applications

13 jjj. The Applicants committed further acts of inequitable conduct during the  
14 prosecution of the '872 Patent by failing to disclose the applications,  
15 rejections, and references related to the '874 Patent.

16 kkk. The '874 Application, which ultimately led to the '874 Patent was filed  
17 on February 2, 1993 by the same counsel on behalf of two of the same  
18 named inventors (Brian Peterson and W. Paul Sherer) and the same  
19 assignee as the '872 Application.

20 lll. The '874 PCT claims priority to the '874 Application (having  
21 substantially the same disclosure) and was filed on December 28, 1993  
22 by the same counsel on behalf of the two same named inventors (Brian  
23 Peterson and W. Paul Sherer) and the same assignee as the '874  
24 Application and '872 Application.

25 mmm. The '872 Application was reviewed by a different examiner than the '874  
26 Application, the '874 PCT and '874 EP.

27 nnn. The disclosures of the '872 and '874 Patents overlap to a significant  
28 extent.

ooo. At least the following references reviewed by the '874 examiner were material to, but not disclosed during, the prosecution of the '872 Patent: U.S. Patents 3,905,025 (Davis); 4,349,872 (Fukasawa); 4,807,117 (Itoku); 4,847,752 (Akashi); 4,987,535 (Takayama); 5,146,595 (Fujiyama); 5,161,228 (Yasui); 5,179,704 (Jibbe); 5,193,195 (Miyazaki); 5,283,904 (Carson), and 5,349,667 (Kaneko) (collectively the '874-872 References).

ppp. On September 20, 1994 and May 19, 1995, the '874 examiner issued rejections (the '874 Rejections) of the '874 Application.

qqq. The '874-872 references relate to the limitations of the '872 Patent that call for supplying a signal. Davis, Fukasawa, Akashi, Takayama, Miyazaki, Carson, and Kaneko relate to the limitations of the '872 Patent that call for a buffer memory.

rrr. While the '872 prosecution was pending, three of the '874-872 References (Akashi, Takayama, and Fukasawa) were cited *again* to at least the assignee and prosecution counsel of the '874 Application in the August 1, 1994 '874 PCT International Search Report (the '874 ISR). These references were identified *again* by the searching authority as of particular relevance. Likewise, while the '872 Application was pending, two additional '874-872 References (Yasui and Jibbe) were cited *again* to at least the assignee and prosecution counsel of the '874 Application in the June 19, 1995 '874 PCT Preliminary Examination Report (the '874 PCT Exam).

sss. These '874-872 References would have been material because the features of the claims of the '872 Application were disclosed by, inherent in, or obvious in light of one or more of these references.

ttt. At least Petersen and the '874 assignee and prosecution had a duty of candor in the prosecution that led to the '872 Patent.

uuu. At least Petersen and the '874 assignee and prosecution counsel knew of facts sufficient to establish the materiality to the '872 prosecution of the co-pendency of the '874 Application. At least the '874 assignee and prosecution counsel knew of facts sufficient to establish the materiality to the '872 prosecution of (i) the copendency of the '874 PCT and the '874 EP and (ii) the '874 ISR, the '874 PCT Exam, and the '874-872 References. That is, least Petersen and the '874 assignee and prosecution counsel knew of the *similarity in disclosure* between the '872 and '874 disclosures, and the '874 assignee and prosecution counsel knew that the '874 examiner had found the '874-872 References relevant to the '874 Application and the '874 PCT, and had twice rejected the '874 Application. However, neither the co-pendency of the '874 Application and the '874 PCT, '874 EP, nor the '874 Rejections, the '874 ISR, the '874 PCT Exam, and the '874-872 References were disclosed in the '872 Prosecution. The '874 Application, the '874 PCT, the '874 EP, the '874 Rejections, the '874 ISR, the '874 PCT Exam, and the '874-872 References were therefore concealed from the examiner in the '872 Prosecution with knowledge of their materiality and, on information and belief, with intent to deceive, due to their high materiality and the lack of an apparent other reason for their non-disclosure.

The '313 Patent, PCT, and EP Applications

vvv. The Applicants committed inequitable conduct during the prosecution of the '872 Patent by failing to disclose the applications, rejections, and references related to the '313 Patent.

www. Application No. 07/921,519 (the '313 Application), which ultimately led to the '313 Patent, was filed on the same date by the same counsel on behalf of the same named inventors (Peterson, Sherer, and Brown) and the same assignee as the '872 Application (collectively, the '313

Applicants).

xxx. PCT Application PCT/US1993/07027 (the '313 PCT) claims priority to the '313 Application (having substantially the same disclosure) and was filed on July 27, 1993, by the same counsel on behalf of the same named inventors (Peterson, Sherer, and Brown) and the same assignee as the '872 Application. The European Patent Application EP0696462 (the '313 EP) based on the '313 PCT was filed on February 25, 1994, and lists all three of the named inventors listed in the '872 Application.

yyy. The '872 Application was reviewed by a different examiner than the '313 Patent, PCT, EP applications.

zzz. On September 21, 1993, the '313 Application received a Notice of Allowance in which the examiner cited U.S. Patent No. 4,672,570 (Benken).

aaaa. Although the '872 Applicants cited the copendency of the '313 Application upon the filing of their October 11, 1994 Response to an Office Action, the '872 Applicants did not disclose to the examiner of the '872 Application either the September 21, 1993 Allowance of the '313 Patent or the Benken reference.

bbbb. The '872 and '313 Patents' disclosures overlap to a significant extent, as evidenced by the '872 Applicants' disclosure of the '313 Application as a related copending application.

cccc. The Benken reference was material to, but not disclosed during, prosecution of the '872 Application. The Benken reference discloses various limitations of the claims of the '872 Application, such as generating a signal, generating an interrupt, a buffer memory, network interface logic, host interface logic, transmit descriptor logic, and download logic.

dddd. On November 26, 1993, during the prosecution of the '872 Patent, the

1 following references were cited in the '313 International Search Report  
2 (the '313 ISR): U.S. Patents 4,672,570 (Benken), 4,471,427 (Harris),  
3 4,604,682 (Schwan), and 5,121,390 (Farrell) (collectively the '313 ISR  
4 References).

5 cccc. The '313 ISR References were material to, but not disclosed during, the  
6 prosecution of the '872 Application. The '313 ISR References relate to  
7 the limitations of the '872 Patent. For example, Harris relates to the  
8 limitations of the '872 Patent that call for a buffer memory, supplying a  
9 signal, and network interface means. Schwan relates to the limitations of  
10 the '872 Patent that call for a buffer memory and supplying a signal.  
11 Farrell relates to the limitations of the '872 Patent that call for a buffer  
12 memory, network interface means, and supplying a signal.

13 ffff. On May 2, 1994, during the prosecution of the '872 Patent, the European  
14 Patent Office issued a Supplemental European Search Report for the '313  
15 EP ('313 EP SSR) that cited U.S. Patent No. 4,947,366 (Johnson) as a  
16 reference that was "particularly relevant if taken alone."

17 gggg. The Johnson reference was material to, but not disclosed during, the  
18 prosecution of the '872 Application. For example, Johnson relates to the  
19 limitations of the '872 Patent that call for a buffer memory, supplying an  
20 indication signal, and parallel read and write operations.

21 hhhh. All of the '313 Applicants were participants in the prosecutions of the  
22 '313 Patent and were persons with a duty of candor in the prosecution  
23 that led to the '872 Patent.

24 iiiii. The '313 Applicants knew of the materiality to the '872 prosecution of (i)  
25 the Benken reference, (ii) the co-pendency of the '313 PCT and '313 EP  
26 Applications, (iii) the '313 ISR and '313 EP SSR, and (iv) the '313 ISR  
27 and Johnson references, yet failed to disclose any of these actions or  
28 references in the '872 Prosecution.

1           jjjj.    The (i) Benken reference, (ii) co-pendency of the '313 PCT and '313 EP  
2                   Applications, (iii) '313 ISR and '313 EP SSR, and (iv) '313 ISR and  
3                   Johnson references were therefore concealed from the examiner in the  
4                   '872 Prosecution by the '313 Participants with knowledge of their  
5                   materiality and, on information and belief, with an intent to deceive, due  
6                   to their high materiality and the lack of any apparent other reason for its  
7                   non-disclosure.

8                               The '782 Patent Application

- 9           kkkk.   The Applicants committed further inequitable conduct during the  
10                   prosecution of the '872 Patent by failing to disclose the application,  
11                   rejections, and references related to U.S. Patent 5,412,782 (the '782  
12                   Patent).
- 13          llll.    Application No. 07/907,946 (the '782 Application), which ultimately led  
14                   to the '782 Patent, was filed on July 2, 1992, by prosecution attorney Eric  
15                   H. Willgohs of Townsend and Townsend on behalf of one of the same  
16                   named inventors (Paul W. Sherer) and the same assignee as the '872  
17                   Application.
- 18          mmmm.   The '872 Application was reviewed by a different examiner than the  
19                   '782 Application.
- 20          nnnn.    The '872 and '782 Patents' disclosures relate to substantially the same  
21                   subject matter. For example, the '782 Patent discloses "adjusting the TX  
22                   start threshold to an amount larger than the packet, so transmission will  
23                   not begin until the packet is completely copied into the adapter" and that  
24                   "the adapter is allowed to begin packet transmission before the packet is  
25                   completely transferred from the host to the adapter, which further reduces  
26                   latency." These disclosures directly relate to the heart of the alleged  
27                   invention claimed in the '872 Patent.
- 28          oooo.    At least the following references were reviewed by the '782 examiner and